



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/763,443	01/23/2004	Dale Russell	CML01050H	6811

22917 7590 03/30/2007
MOTOROLA, INC.
1303 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD
IL01/3RD
SCHAUMBURG, IL 60196

EXAMINER

LE, DEBBIE M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2168

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/30/2007	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Notice of this Office communication was sent electronically on the above-indicated "Notification Date" and has a shortened statutory period for reply of 3 MONTHS from 03/30/2007.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

Docketing.Schaumburg@motorola.com
APT099@motorola.com

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/763,443

Applicant(s)

RUSSELL ET AL.

Examiner

DEBBIE M. LE

Art Unit

2168

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 23 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>1/23/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 9-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. The claim recites "an apparatus", "a system", however, there is no hardware component recited in claim in order to enable the function to be realized. Thus, at best, the claim is considered as software per se. Thus, software per se claim is not one of the four categories of invention and therefore claims 9-20 are not statutory.

To expedite a complete examination of the instant application the claims rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 non-statutory above are further rejected as set forth below in anticipation of applicant amending these claims to place them within the four categories of invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saldanha et al (US Patent 6,714,939 B2) in view of Davis et al (6,829,759 B1).

As per claim 1, Saldanha discloses [a] method for generating a translation table, the method comprising the steps of:

accessing a domain model (Fig. 11, # 1110, col. 10, lines 52-60, natural markup language model);

accessing a specialized computer language specification (Fig. 11, # 1140, col. 10, lines 62-67, as content engine 1120 of figure 11 accesses a domain markup language 1140);

associating elements from the domain model to functions and arguments of the specialized computer language specification (col. 7, lines 41-44, as natural markup language query is converted into domain markup language query that correspond to the objects of the natural markup language and their attributes).

Saldanha does not explicitly teach creating the translation table based on the association on the associations between the domain model and functions and arguments of the specialized computer language. However, Davis teaches creating translation table (col. 22, lines 6-27). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill on the art at the time invention was made to combine the teachings of the cited references to combine the teachings of the cited references to implement the step of creating the translation table as disclosed by Davis because it would provide users

Art Unit: 2168

(i.e., programmers) without the need to rewrite the entire program starting from scratch since the generation of a translation table is not done manually.

As per claim 2, Saldanha teaches wherein the step of accessing the domain model comprises the step of accessing a set of commands, objects, and attributes utilized for the particular domain (Fig. 11, # 1130).

As per claim 3, Saldanha teaches wherein the step of accessing the specialized computer language (SCL) specification comprises the step of accessing a knowledge base comprising possible SCL functions and how SCL functions handle arguments (Fig. 11, # 1140).

As per claim 4, Saldanha teaches wherein the step of associating elements from the domain model to functions and arguments of the SCL specification comprises the step of iterating through commands, objects, and attributes for the domain model, and associating each command, object, and attribute with an SCL function and/or argument (Fig. 11, # 1130 and 1140).

As per claim 5, Davis teaches presenting the associated elements for validation (Fig. 20, # 834) and/or inclusion into the translation table (Fig. 20, # 838); and renaming domain entities to ensure correspondence with SCL entities (col. 22, lines 15-20).

As per claim 6, Saldanha teaches wherein: the step of accessing the domain model comprises the step of accessing a set of commands, objects, and attributes utilized for the particular domain (Fig. 11, # 1130 and # 1110); and the step of accessing the specialized computer language (SCL) specification comprises the step of

accessing a knowledge base comprising possible SCL functions and how SCL functions handle arguments (Fig. 11, # 1140).

As per claim 7, Saldanha teaches wherein the step of associating elements from the domain model to functions and arguments of the SCL specification comprises the step of iterating through commands, objects, and attributes for the domain model, and associating each command, object, and attribute with an SCL function and/or argument (Fig. 11, # 1140).

As per claim 8, Saldanha teaches the step of: presenting the associated elements for validation (Fig. 20, # 834) and/or inclusion into the translation table (Fig. 20, # 838).

Claims 9 and 17 have similar limitations as recited in claim 1, except that claims 9 and 17 are recited in a system and apparatus form. Consequently, claims 9 and 17 are rejected under the same rationale as stated in claim arguments.

Claims 10-16, 18-20 have similar limitations as claim 2-8, therefore, they are rejected under the same subject matter.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record, listed on form PTO-892, and not relied upon, if any, is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DEBBIE M. LE whose telephone number is (571) 272-4111. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tim Vo can be reached on (571) 272-3642. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Debbore Le

Primary Examiner
3/26/07